

Workbook



Table of Contents

Classifying Linear 2nd Order PDEs	2
Classifying Linear 2nd Order PDEs	2

Classifying Linear 2nd Order PDEs

Classifying Linear 2nd Order PDEs

Questions

- 4) Classify the equation $2x^2u_{xx} + 4xyu_{xy} + 2y^2u_{yy} - 2yu_x + ye^x = 0$ ($x, y > 0$) and bring it to canonical form.
- 5) Given the equation $2u_{xx} - 2(1 + y^2)^2u_{yy} - 4y(1 + y^2)u_y = 0$.
- Show that the equation is hyperbolic.
 - Find its canonical form.
 - Find the general solution to the equation.
- 6) Given the equation $2u_{xx} + 4u_{xy} - 6u_{yy} = -4(y - 3x)^2 + 2\sin(2x + 2y)$.
- Show that the equation is hyperbolic.
 - Find its canonical form.
 - Find the general solution to the equation.
- 7) Given the equation $u_{xx} + 6u_{xy} + 9u_{yy} = e^x \sin(y - 3x)$.
- Show that the equation is parabolic.
 - Find its canonical form.
 - Find the general solution to the equation.
- 8) Given the equation $u_{xx} + 2u_{xy} - 3u_{yy} = 0$.
- Show that the equation is hyperbolic.
 - Find its canonical form.
 - Find the general solution to the equation.

Partial Differential Equations Workbook

9) Given the equation $u_{xx} + 2u_{xy} + u_{yy} + u_x + u_y = 0$.

- Show that the equation is parabolic.
- Find its canonical form.
- Find the general solution to the equation.

10) Given the equation $u_{xx} - y^2 u_{yy} - y u_y = 0$ on the domain $y > 0$.

- Show that the equation is hyperbolic.
- Find its canonical form.
- Find the general solution to the equation.
- Find a solution with satisfies $u(0, y) = 2y^2$, $u_x(0, y) = 0$.

11) Given the equation $u_{xx} + u_{xy} - 6u_{yy} + u_x - u = 0$.

- Show that the equation is hyperbolic.
- Find its canonical form: $w_{\xi\eta} + \dots = 0$ (first canonical form).

2nd form: $w_{\xi\xi} - w_{\eta\eta} = 0$

- Use the change of variables $X = \frac{\xi + \eta}{2}$, $T = \frac{\xi - \eta}{2}$

to get an equation of the form $v_{TT} - v_{XX} + \dots = 0$ (second canonical form).

- Use the substitution $v(X, T) = z(X, T)e^{\gamma X + \delta T}$ to get an equation of the form $z_{TT} - z_{XX} = c \cdot z$.

Partial Differential Equations Workbook

12) Given the equation $u_{\xi\eta} = au_{\xi} + bu_{\eta}$ where $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ are given constants.

a) Show that the change of variables $x = \frac{\xi + \eta}{2}$, $t = \frac{\xi - \eta}{2}$

leads to an equation of the form $v_{xx} - v_{tt} + \dots = 0$.

b) Use a substitution $v(x, t) = z(x, t)e^{\gamma x + \delta t}$ to get an equation

of the form $z_{xx} - z_{tt} = \text{const} \cdot z$.

13) Given the equation $u_{xx} + u_{yy} + au_x + bu_y + cu = 0$ where $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$ are constants.

Use a substitution $u(x, y) = z(x, t)e^{\gamma x + \delta y}$ to get an equation of the form

$z_{xx} - z_{tt} = \text{const} \cdot z$.

Answer Key

4) $w_{\eta\eta} + 2\frac{\xi^2}{\eta^2}w_\xi + \frac{1}{\eta}e^\xi = 0$

5) a) Show b) $w_{\xi\eta} = 0$ c) $u(x, y) = F(\arctan y + x) + G(\arctan y - x)$

6) a) Show b) $w_{\xi\eta} = \frac{1}{8}\xi^2 - \frac{\sin(2\eta)}{16}$

c)

$$u(x, y) = \frac{1}{24}(y - 3x)^3(y + x) + \frac{\cos(2x + 2y)}{32}(y - 3x) + F(y - 3x) + G(y + x)$$

7) a) Show b) $w_{\eta\eta} = e^\eta \sin \xi$

c) $u(x, y) = e^x \sin(y - 3x) + f(y - 3x) \cdot x + g(y - 3x)$

8) a) Show b) $w_{\xi\eta} = 0$ c) $u(x, y) = F(y - 3x) + G(y + x)$

9) a) Show b) $w_{\eta\eta} + w_\eta = 0$ c) $u(x, y) = -e^{-x}f(y - x) + g(y - x)$

10) a) Show b) $w_{\xi\eta} = 0$ c) $u(x, y) = F(ye^x) + G(ye^{-x})$

d) $u(x, y) = y^2e^{2x} + y^2e^{-2x}$

11) a) Show b) $w_{\xi\eta} = -\frac{1}{25}(3w_\xi - 2w_\eta + w)$

c) $v_{TT} - v_{XX} = \frac{2}{25}(v_X + 5v_T + 2v)$ d) $z_{TT} - z_{XX} = -\frac{124}{625} \cdot z$

Partial Differential Equations Workbook

12) a) $v_{xx} - v_{tt} = 2(a+b)v_x + 2(a-b)v_t$
b) $z_{xx} - z_{tt} = (4ab)z$

13)

$$\gamma = -\frac{a}{2}, \quad \delta = -\frac{b}{2}$$

$$z_{xx} + z_{yy} = \left(\frac{a^2}{4} + \frac{b^2}{4} - c \right) z$$